

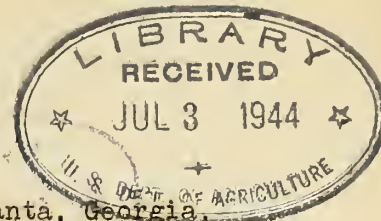
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Cotton Marketing



Atlanta, Georgia.  
September 9, 1933.

Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 7

Weekly grade and staple reports for the States in the Atlanta area show an improvement in grades for cotton from Alabama and Georgia and little change in grades for South Carolina and Florida. Ginnings in North Carolina and Virginia have been inadequate for representative samples upon which to base reports.

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The report for Alabama shows that 40 per cent of the cotton classed the past week was White Strict Middling and better as compared with 25 per cent for the previous week. For Georgia White Strict Middling and better grades represented 30 per cent of the cotton classed the past week against 19 per cent the previous week.

The percentages of White Strict Middling and better for the present season to date are as follows: Alabama 32 per cent, Georgia 36 per cent, Florida 24 per cent, and South Carolina 31 per cent. Over 50 per cent of the cotton for these States has been White Middling. Each of these States shows for the White Grades below Middling and for Spotted and Tinged grades a combined percentage of about 13 per cent. The Piedmont district of Georgia has produced a relatively large amount of Spotted and Tinged cotton, 21 per cent of the amount ginned to date.

Reports for Alabama, Georgia, and Florida continue to show a preponderance of  $7/8$  inch staple with percentages of this length in these states being 81 per cent, 57 per cent, and 62 per cent, respectively. The amount shorter than  $7/8$  inch is very small for Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; and the report for South Carolina shows none shorter than  $7/8$  inch. The percentage of cotton having staple length one inch and longer is 6 per cent

for Alabama, 15 per cent for Georgia, 3 per cent for Florida, and 72 per cent for South Carolina. South Carolina thus takes a tremendous lead as regards the States in the Atlanta area in the production of longer staple lengths.

The percentage of cotton having a staple of 1 inch and longer has varied significantly in Georgia in the different districts this season to date. The samples from the Sandy Coastal Plains district of south Georgia have shown a percentage of 12 per cent for 1 inch and better. The Sand and Clay Hills district in southwest Georgia shows 21 per cent 1 inch and better. The samples from the Piedmont area of Georgia thus far have shown a percentage of 43 per cent 1 inch and better. Other States also show striking differences in staple length between the various districts.

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Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
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Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 14

Weekly grade and staple reports for cotton issued in Atlanta to-day by the United States Department of Agriculture show lower grades ginned in Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina for the past week. The report for Florida shows no significant changes in grades. The report for North Carolina, the first report this season for this State, reflects the customary good grades for early ginnings.

The lowering of average grades for Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina was principally the result of greatly increased proportions of Spotted and Yellow Tinged grades during the past week. Spotted and Tinged grades combined represented over 24 per cent for Georgia for the past week, over 18 per cent for Alabama, and over 6 per cent for South Carolina. For the previous week the percentages of Spotted and Tinged cotton ranged from 2 per cent to 7 per cent for these States. A surprisingly large amount of the ginnings for last week from the Piedmont section of Georgia, about 54 per cent, was either Spotted or Tinged according to the report. It may be said that spotted cotton is the first stage in discoloration but such designation does not necessarily indicate low value as the specific grade is also a governing factor.

The grade of the total crop to date for each State continues to be high, with percentages of White Middling and better being about 84 per cent for Georgia, Alabama, and South Carolina, 88 per cent for Florida, and 92 per cent for North Carolina.

The length of staple for Alabama for the past week represented a considerable improvement over the previous week as evidenced by the fact

that the proportion of 1 inch and longer was almost doubled that of the previous week. The Piedmont and Blue Ridge district in east central Alabama produced a much larger proportion of 1 inch and longer staple this season than any other district in Alabama. Likewise the Piedmont section of Georgia has produced the largest staple for Georgia.

Among the States served by the Atlanta office, South Carolina shows the longest staple length, with 71 per cent 1 inch staple and longer, and there is not any as yet reported with staple shorter than  $7/8$  inch. North Carolina ranks second with ginnings thus far about 50 per cent 1 inch and longer and 2 per cent shorter than  $7/8$ . Georgia has ginned to date 15 per cent 1 inch and longer with about 1 per cent less than  $7/8$  inch. Alabama, showing evidence of good improvement over previous years, has ginned to date about 9 per cent 1 inch and longer and less than 1 per cent shorter than  $7/8$  inch. The Florida report shows 2.5 per cent 1 inch and longer and about 3 per cent shorter than  $7/8$  inch.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Cotton Marketing

Atlanta, Georgia,  
September 23, 1933

Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORT FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 21

The weekly grade and staple reports issued to-day, by the Atlanta office of the United States Department of Agriculture, for Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina, show a continued increase in the proportion of Spotted and Tinged cotton for ginnings in these States.

The percentages of White Middling and better for the season to date for the Atlanta area are still high, ranging from 72 percent in Georgia to 86 percent in North Carolina.

The reports also reveal a pronounced shortening of staple lengths. The percentage of cotton shorter than  $7/8$  inch staple shows a large increase this week over that of last week in each of the above-mentioned States.

Georgia.- Cotton classed from Georgia gins this week shows 38 percent Spotted and Tinged against 24 percent last week with the Piedmont district showing 72 percent Spotted and Tinged for the week. However, for the season to date, for the entire State, 82 percent is White cotton with 72 percent being White Middling and better.

The staple of Georgia cotton declined this week, showing ~~an increase~~ of 12 percent shorter than  $7/8$  inch against only 1 percent last week. Staple of 1 inch and longer is 5 percent this week against 17 percent last week. The percentages of the various staple lengths for the season to date are as follows: Shorter than  $7/8$  inch is 4 percent;  $7/8$  inch, 62 percent;  $15/16$  inch, 22 percent; and 1 inch and longer, 12 percent.

Alabama. - Ginnings in Alabama show 31 percent Spotted and Tinged for samples classed this week against 18 percent last week. White Middling and better for the season to date is still a relatively high amount, 78 percent.

A rather phenomenal increase in cotton of very short staple took place in Alabama this week with 22 percent shorter than  $7/8$  inch. This corresponds with only 2 percent last week. For the State to date 8 percent is shorter than  $7/8$  inch; 72 percent,  $7/8$  inch; 13 percent,  $15/16$  inch; and 7 percent, 1 inch and longer.

South Carolina. - Spotted and Tinged cotton in South Carolina this week shows a big increase with 27 percent against 6 percent last week. However, 74 percent to date is White Middling and better.

Until this week South Carolina reports have not shown any staple shorter than  $7/8$  inch. This week 3 percent of the cotton is shorter than  $7/8$  inch. The proportion of 1 inch and longer for this week declined to 32 percent against 70 percent for last week. For the season to date about 1 percent is shorter than  $7/8$  inch; 22 percent,  $7/8$  inch, 24 percent,  $15/16$  inch; and 53 percent, 1 inch and longer.

North Carolina.- The report for North Carolina shows higher grades than for any other southeastern State with about <sup>86</sup>~~66~~ percent White Middling and better. However, Spotted and Tinged cotton for this week shows a big increase over last week, as has been the case with other States in this group.

The staple lengths of North Carolina cotton are much shorter this week. Cotton shorter than  $7/8$  inch increased to about 8 percent against 3 percent last week. Staple lengths of 1 inch and longer decreased to 19 percent this week against 48 percent last week. For the season to date 6 percent is shorter than  $7/8$  inch; 40 percent,  $7/8$  inch; 25 percent,  $15/16$  inch; and about 29 percent is 1 inch and longer.

Florida.- Ginnings in Florida show 61 percent Spotted and Tinged this week against 7 percent last week. However, to date 73 percent is White Middling and better.

Staple lengths to date are 6 percent shorter than  $7/8$  inch; 81 percent,  $7/8$  inch; 11 percent,  $15/16$  inch; and about 2 percent, 1 inch and longer.

Virginia.- Ginnings have been insufficient upon which to base estimates.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Bureau of Agricultural Economics  
Division of Cotton Marketing



Atlanta, Georgia,  
September 30, 1933.

Release - 11:00 a.m. C.S.T.

COTTON GRADE AND STAPLE REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 30

The cotton ginned this week in the Southeastern States was lower in grade and shorter in staple length than for any previous week this season. Ginnings have revealed a progressive lowering of grade and shortening of staple length each week in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, and South Carolina for the past three weeks or more.

The combined proportions of Middling and better grades of White cotton ginned this week ranged from 35 percent Middling and better in Georgia to 67 percent in North Carolina, with South Carolina having about 46 percent and Alabama about 56 percent. Last week the proportions of White Middling and better in these States ranged from 39 percent in Georgia to 84 percent in North Carolina. The previous week the range was from 65 percent in Georgia to 94 percent in North Carolina.

The weekly reports have shown successive increases in the percentages of Spotted and Tinged cotton. Total ginnings to date show from 21 percent to 30 percent Spotted and Tinged cotton in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. However, Middling and better grades of White cotton constitute from 63 percent to 75 percent of the total ginnings to date in each of these States.

The progressive shortening of the staple lengths for the past few weeks has been just as pronounced as the lowering of the grades in the Southeastern States. In Georgia, Alabama, and Virginia, this week, over 25 percent of the cotton ginned was shorter than  $7/8$  inch, while the percentage for South Carolina was about 5 percent and for North Carolina

about 10 percent. Last week the proportions of this short cotton were considerably smaller, and the previous week the amounts of cotton shorter than  $7/8$  inch were almost negligible.

South Carolina continues to lead the Southeastern States in staple length of cotton ginned this season as is shown by the fact that 45 percent of ginnings to date have staple length 1 inch and longer. North Carolina is second with 21 percent 1 inch and longer. Georgia and Alabama follow with 10 percent and 5 percent respectively, while Florida and Virginia each shows about 2 percent for 1 inch and longer to date.

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